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"Practical Measures by which Progress is Achieved," and "Organized Social Effort."

Following these is a seven-page bibliography, and twenty pages of suggestions regarding note-taking and the preparation of papers.

The pamphlet as a whole indicates careful work on the part of its author, and is interesting as an illustration of the modern movement which aims to further social improvement through policies based on sociological teachings.

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*The Welsh of Columbus, Ohio.* A Study in Adaptation and Assimilation. By REV. DANIEL JENKINS WILLIAMS. Published by the Author, Oshkosh, Wis., 1913. Pp. 144. \$1.00.

This study was undertaken primarily for the purpose of getting facts in relation to the religious condition of the Welsh in Columbus, but also gives a historical sketch of the settlement of the Welsh in Ohio. The investigation was very thorough, and is of value because it gives the present condition of a people strongly nationalistic who have just reached the point of approaching dissolution and assimilation. It is one of many studies that we need to have made to give us more light on the development of various national groups in our midst.

The two predominant impulses in the nationalistic expression of the Welsh have been devotion to the church and the language. These have been maintained together, and the church has been willing to lose ground for the sake of keeping its services in Welsh. "The main reason for this is that the older people cling to the mother-tongue from sentiment, and the older people control church affairs." This sentiment has been stimulated by the national air, in which one stanza runs: "If the enemy has ravished the land of Wales, the language is as living as ever." The result has been an average persistence of the language for about three generations, or eighty years. A large part of Welsh immigration took place about that long ago, and we find a very rapid breaking up of the Welsh community within the last decade. The church has ceased to be so much the center of life, and many are joining other denominations than their own. Although the Welsh are strongly Protestant, and are in several denominations, the majority are in the Calvinistic Methodist church, which is similar to the Presbyterian, yet they do not affiliate at all with the American churches. The church has been strongly opposed to mixed marriages, but statistics are given to show that the opposition has

no effect on the third generation. The Welsh have never lost control of the children, as so many nationalistic aliens have. There are practically none in the juvenile courts.

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*Modern City Planning and Maintenance.* By FRANK KOESTER.  
New York: McBride, Nast & Co., 1914. Pp. ix+329. \$6.00.

American literature on the Renaissance of the City secured a valuable addition in this book. It attempts to give a summary of the principles and practice in city planning, maintenance, architecture, and beautification which have stood the test of time and experience abroad and which the author believes are certain to be adopted in America sooner or later. The author has an exceptional preparation, having had familiarity with the practical and theoretical side of European experience and having been also a consulting civic engineer in America for twelve years. The material is new and up to date; its arrangement is popular, not scholarly. Many repetitions occur, even entire paragraphs are found repeated in different chapters. The same topic is treated in different chapters when logically the material belongs in the same chapter. The short paragraphing is inexcusable, yet it makes excellent popular reading. Some merits are: psychological implications of city planning, of superior public architecture, of the attractiveness of streets; a fair emphasis on both the business and cultural interests, not an overemphasis of either; a synoptic view of the city; new material about some European practices, and well-chosen illustrations and diagrams. This is an excellent addition to the books by Robinson, Unwin, Howe, Triggs, and the extensive German literature on the subject.

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